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U. S. A. AND THE CONGO.

KING LEOPOLD'S CLEVER MOVE

DEPUTATION TO SIR EDWARD GREY

Gazette's Special Service.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

An Antwerp correspondent says that King Leopold's concession to an American company of the cultivation rights on a million hectares of land in the Congo Free State, with ten years' option of purchase at half a million, is considered a clever move on the part of the astute monarch, as by so doing he implicates America in the international situation.

Gazette's Special Service.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a deputation which waited on him in regard to the administration of the Congo State, said that should Belgium fail to take the matter out of the hands of King Leopold, it will become our duty to summon a conference of the signatory Powers to the Treaty of Berlin, for further enquiry and common action.

London, November 20.

Relying to a representative deputation regarding the Congo Free State, Sir E. Grey said that the Belgian Government had the prior right to intervene. If it did, it would certainly have to make a complete change in the regime, otherwise Great Britain would sound the Powers with a view to a conference. She would only take isolated action as a last resource.

(Reuters)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Quarantine in Turkey.

A telegram from Pera states that the quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Beyrouth have been removed.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9 p.m. today.

American Oil for Egypt.

The S.S. Milton, which arrived here on the 19th inst., discharged 61,000 cases of refined oil, 110,000 cans, and 2,000 cases of naphtha.

Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will meet at Al-dren Palace, under the presidency of the Khedive, shortly after his Highness's arrival in Cairo, in order to pass the budgetary estimates for 1907.

Khedivial Agricultural Society.

The Khedivial Agricultural Society will meet on the 24th inst., under the presidency of Prince Husain Pasha Kamel, to discuss the question of dredging canals.

P.W.O. Contracts.

Surety for contracts for the Ministry of Public Works is henceforth fixed at £. 400, and not at 10 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the undertaking.

Presentation of Medals.

On Sunday last, the medal for Long Service and Good Conduct was presented to Foreman of Works Quartermaster Sergeant W.E. Sanderson, R.E., on parade after church at Kibet el Tin.

Tourist Accommodation in Egypt.

It has been estimated that the hotels visited by tourists in Egypt at Alexandria (including the Savoy Palace Hotel), Cairo (including the Hotel Smitania), Luxor, and Assuan now accommodate 6,000 beds for tourists.

Testimonial to Dean Butcher.

A meeting will be held at the British Agency at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th inst., in order to consider the question of presenting a testimonial to the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, D.D., before his departure from Egypt. The Earl of Cromer and the Hon. L.M. Iddings will preside. All friends of Dean Butcher (ladies as well as gentlemen) are invited to attend.

Alexandria Pier.

The scheme for the pier on the Alexandria quay is practically settled. The final arrangements will be decided on at the forthcoming meeting of the Alexandria Municipal Commission. This will be a great boon to the Alexandria public, and should prove, if well managed, a successful venture. A handsome casino and restaurant are to be erected on the pier.

Motor Boats for Egypt.

Captain E.T. Dixon, late R.A., and Captain R.T. Dixon, late R.E., the senior partners in the well-known motor-boat firm of Dixon Brothers and Hetherington, of Southampton, have brought a fleet of petrol motor-boats to Alexandria with a view to pushing this important new industry in Egypt. They have already sold off a boat of this description to Mr. G. B. Alders, for use at his sea-side residence in Aboukir Bay. He has consented not to take delivery for another month, during which time the boat, with the rest of the fleet, will pay a visit to Cairo by way of the Meshieh Canal and the Nile. At Cairo, the motor-boats will be exhibited in the river for the benefit of intending purchasers. The craft are 30 feet in length and embrace three-decked classes, the river express, the racing class, and vessels for ferry purposes, as well as for tramps. The express boats compete for several prizes and are well known to the Meshieh, where they have been racing last season.

MOROCCO.

DEMONSTRATION IN FORCE IMMINENT

MADRID, November 21.
The authorities are preparing to land 500 marines in Morocco. It is believed here that a demonstration in force with the agreement of France and Great Britain is imminent. (R.)

ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

KAISER'S "FAITHFUL FRIEND."

BERLIN, November 19.
The King of Denmark arrived here this morning. He was warmly welcomed by the authorities and the population.

The King declared to the burgomaster of the city that he had come as a faithful friend of the Emperor, whom he greatly esteemed.

The King was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ruben-Lewenzin. (R.)

BERLIN, November 19.

The King and Queen of Norway will visit the Imperial Court about the middle of December. (Reuters)

KAISER JUSTIFIES HIMSELF.

WORKING FOR GERMANY'S FUTURE.

BERLIN, November 20.
The Emperor has authorised the publication of an interview he had with the Bavarian poet Ganghofer, in which he declared himself an optimist who is working hard for Germany's future. He would like people to understand him and help him attain the objects he has in view.

It is believed that the publication of the interview is a reply to the recent attacks in the Press. (Reuters)

FRENCH POLICY.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY CONVENTION?

PARIS, November 21.
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—M. Clemenceau, replying to a question, said that he had not sufficiently long in office to say whether an Anglo-French military convention existed, but he did not think so.

The church inventories which are being carried out in France are fiercely opposed, especially in Brittany where brickbats and burning sulphur are employed to resist the troops. (Reuters)

PARIS, November 20.

After a speech by M. Clemenceau, justifying the home and foreign policy, and especially the inventories, the Senate passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 213 votes against 32. (Havas)

THE GOVERNMENT.

AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, November 20.
The Liberal papers are confident that the Government will not resign on the Election Bill, and declare that they intend to force all their measures through the Commons and then appeal to the country with a complete case.

(Reuters)

TRANSVAAL LETTERS-PATENT.

PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

LONDON, November 20.
It is understood that the Transvaal Letters-Patent are practically complete, and will receive the Royal approval before the end of the month. (Reuters)

ARMY BILLETING.

NOVEL SCHEME.

LONDON, November 20.
The First Alderhot Division has carried out, in the neighbourhood of Camberley, a novel scheme of billeting in the German style, 5,000 men were billeted in two hours. (Reuters)

THE NEW DUMA.

SOCIALISM PREPONDERANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 20.
Notwithstanding the Government attempts to stifle voting it is expected that the Socialist element will preponderate in the new Duma. (Reuters)

SUFFRAGETTE IN PRISON.

LONDON, November 20.
The suffragette who was arrested was fined 10s. or receive seven days' imprisonment. She decided to go to prison. Mrs. Despard gave her defence as being the ring-leader. (R.)

ANOTHER SPRINGBOK VICTORY.

LONDON, November 20.
Football. Rugby. The South Africans beat the North of Scotland by 35 points to 3. (Reuters)

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

BUDGETARY ESTIMATES FOR 1907.

According to the report of the Administrator of the Alexandria Municipality on the budgetary estimates for 1907, the latter figure out as follows:—

Revenue LE. 221,000
Expenditure 217,370

Reserve LE. 3,700

The continual progress of the municipal sources of revenue, says Mr. Chataway, allows him to foresee for 1907 receipts exceeding by LE. 26,000 those embodied in the Budget of 1906. This satisfactory augmentation is mainly due to increased revenue under the head of the tax on buildings (LE. 7,80), the tax on carriages and beasts of burden (LE. 4,10), the 2% house tax (LE. 2,500), road dues (LE. 3,200), quarry dues (LE. 2,500), abattoir receipts (LE. 2,000), etc.

After referring in detail to the various heads of revenue, the Administrator says that the fact must not be lost sight of that the budgetary equilibrium is only just maintained by the Municipality's present resources, and that if the budget has sensibly increased, it is far from having reached the amount which the needs and charges of the city will shortly necessitate for the upkeep of all the works which have already been undertaken, and which the fresh extraordinary resources will allow them to undertake in a more or less early future, for the sanitation, aeration, and embellishment of the town. Chataway Bey adds:—"The creation of a big reserve suggested by me in a previous report is logically dependent on the importance of the excess of receipts over expenditure; it is therefore materially impossible, unless by a reduction of expenditure—to the detriment of the real needs of our various services—to establish a bigger reserve, as long as fresh resources do not arise to increase the present revenue of the ordinary Budget, the more so as the budgetary estimates of revenue reflect exactly all that we shall be able approximately to encash in 1907, and the amount of which it would be imprudent to raise."

As regards expenditure, the estimates are established in such a manner as to ensure the working of the services not only such as they had been provided for in 1906 but also according to the situation and with the extension which they have undergone since. The report says that, taking into consideration the obligatory or unforeseen expenditure which the Municipality has to meet with its ordinary resources, and the desire expressed by the Municipal Delegation concerning the inscription on the Budget of 1907 of a reserve more in keeping with the needs of the city, the amount of the grants made annually by the Municipality to the various benevolent societies and other institutions, and which constitute optional expenditure (less the amount set aside for the free distribution of water to the poor), might be deducted from the ordinary Budget, to be included henceforth in the extraordinary Budget.

Chataway Bey adds:—"While fully recognising the useful work done by these institutions, I consider it more regular and more in conformity with the regulations and the interests of the administration itself not to take out of the ordinary Budget funds which might be devoted to maintenance and the obligatory expenditure of the city. In this way the reserve of the ordinary Budget will be brought up to LE. 9,231."

PARIS, November 21.
DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 20 Novembre 1906 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de S.E. Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents: MM. Ahmed Pacha Yehia, B. Benachi, Soliman Bey Abani, Mansour Bey Youssef, Dr. G. Valensin, G. Zervoudachi, membres; W. P. Chataway, administrateur; I. Sadiq Bey, secrétaire.

La Délégation écouté un échange d'idées au sujet des propositions relatives à la création de nouvelles ressources, question qui a fait l'objet d'un examen de la part du Comité des Finances.

Cette question sera soumise à la Commission Municipale avec les observations générales émises par la Délégation à son sujet.

La Délégation est favorable en principe à la proposition, adoptée par le Comité des Finances, tendant à la location de certains terrains sur les quais, et décide de la soumettre à la Commission Municipale.

Elle renvoie au Comité des Travaux Publics un projet de lotissement des collines de Hadra, au Nord de la route d'Aboukir.

La Délégation autorise la construction d'une canalisation dans la rue Sidi Wakid, avec la contribution des propriétaires riverains.

Elle renvoie au Comité spécial deux demandes de majoration d'allocations de la ligue contre la tuberculose et de l'Association des secours d'urgence.

La Délégation fixe la prochaine séance de la Commission au mercredi 20 novembre 1906 et en arrête l'ordre du jour.

Elle se réunira samedi prochain pour l'examen des propositions budgétaires présentées par l'administration.

La séance est levée à 8 h. p.m.

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There will be an issue of 798,750 Ordinary shares, payable as follows:—2s. 6d. per share on application; 2s. 6d. per share on allotment; and the balance in calls not exceeding 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

The subscription list will be opened on the 10th December 1906, and closed on or before the 11th December 1906. One-third of the whole issue will be reserved for Egypt.

The directors are Major-General Sir John C. Ardagh, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., representative of H.B.M.'s Government on the Board of Administration of the Suez Canal Company; Mr. Elias Meyer, of Meyer Bros, Calcutta, and E. Meyer & Co., Singapore; and Mr. Gerald Arthur Sheppard, deputy-chairman of Egyptian Estates, Limited. The advisory board in Egypt consists of Mr. John Hicks Paull and Neguib J. Sarsook Bey. The Egyptian Secretary will be Mr. Errol Kerr, C.A., of Messrs. Russell, Kerr and Wyatt, Alexandria and Cairo.

The company has been formed especially to carry on business in Egypt and the Sudan. The attention of the Board will, as opportunities present themselves, be more particularly directed to:—The purchase, development and subsequent leasing or re-sale of agricultural and building land; the lending of money, on mortgage or otherwise, on land or other approved securities; the carrying on of the business of an investment company. The company will mainly devote itself to the development of selected agricultural estates with a view to their rental or sale to natives in plots suitable to their requirements.

As regards expenditure, the estimates are established in such a manner as to ensure the working of the services not only such as they had been provided for in 1906 but also according to the situation and with the extension which they have undergone since. The report says that, taking into consideration the obligations or unforeseen expenditure which the Municipality has to meet with its ordinary resources, and the desire expressed by the Municipal Delegation concerning the inscription on the Budget of 1907 of a reserve more in keeping with the needs of the city, the amount of the grants made annually by the Municipality to the various benevolent societies and other institutions, and which constitute optional expenditure (less the amount set aside for the free distribution of water to the poor), might be deducted from the ordinary Budget, to be included henceforth in the extraordinary Budget.

Chataway Bey adds:—"While fully recognising the useful work done by these institutions, I consider it more regular and more in conformity with the regulations and the interests of the administration itself not to take out of the ordinary Budget funds which might be devoted to maintenance and the obligatory expenditure of the city. In this way the reserve of the ordinary Budget will be brought up to LE. 9,231."

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SUDAN DRINK TRAFFIC.

REASSURING STATEMENTS.

"The Aborigines' Friend," (the journal of the Aborigines Protection Society), says:—
Questions were asked in the House of Commons in July and August last by Sir Henry Cotton and Dr. Rutherford, on behalf of the Society, as to the alarming increase in the quantities and values of European spirits in the Egyptian Sudan, and seeking fuller information on the subject than is furnished by Lord Cromer's annual reports, or by other documents issued in England. The information thus promised has not yet been presented to Parliament; but, through the courtesy of Lord Cromer and Sir Reginald Wingate, the Governor-General of the Egyptian Sudan, both of whom have lately been visiting England, the Secretary has been supplied by the latter, and by the Financial Secretary for the Sudan, Colonel R. E. Bernard, with some of the details asked for in the House, and with other particulars which are of special interest at present as evidence of the good work that is being done by British administrators in this part of Africa, and might be done elsewhere, in furtherance of the avowed objects of the Conference now assembled in Brussels.

The whole of the Sudan, of course, unlike Egypt and other countries stretching down to the North African coast, is within the "spirituous liquor zone," whose native inhabitants the signatures to the Brussels General Act of 1892 pledged themselves to protect from contamination by European alcohol. Whatever heresies they may have fallen into in other directions, moreover, the Sudanese are for the most part devout followers of the Koran in abstaining from the use of alcohol in all its forms. Herein they differ somewhat from other Mohammedan communities under French or British control in parts of North and West Africa, where contact with the pagans whom they conquered, and subsequently with European intruders, had more or less familiarised them with strong drinks. Consequently Sir Reginald Wingate, on taking over the work commenced by Lord Kitchener, had local prej�e dico on his side, instead of against him, in this statesmanlike policy he adopted. Nor was he hampered by such "vested interests," political as well as commercial, as have been to a strong for even the most highminded administrators in other portions of the continent to withstand. It is none the less to Sir Reginald's credit, however, that he has made the best of his opportunities, and has established regulations as regards the liquor traffic which can scarcely fail, if they are duly observed and supplemented when necessary in the same spirit, to be of immense service to the two million or more Sudanese for whose welfare our country has made itself responsible.

The first of these regulations, one of the initial "Sudan Laws" issued almost immediately after the present machinery of government had been organised, prohibited all importation of wines, spirits, or other alcoholic liquors, except under yearly licence, revocable at any time, and rendering its holder liable to severe penalties in case of its being abused. This was followed in 1902 by more precise and stringent rules, based on the experience of the two previous years and necessitated by the gradual incoming of European trade and traders, of which the principal forbade the sale of any alcoholic liquors to any native of the Sudan, or any British soldier of the army of occupation who is not an officer. We are assured by those competent to form an opinion that these rules are rigidly enforced; that the Sudan authorities keep close watch over the few persons to whom licences to deal in spirits are granted; that they receive daily returns of the quantities of liquor imported and sold, and of the character and nationality of the persons to whom it is supplied for consumption, whether on or off the premises; and that as a result of the care that is taken practically no European liquor whatever is disposed of, natives of the country, whether Mohammedans, who would sin against their religious obligations by obtaining it, or such pagans as are within reach of the liquor stores, who have stipulations of their own which are cheaper and more to their taste.

It is true that there has been a considerable increase in the supply of European liquors to the Sudan within the past few years, suggesting that it alarmed even Lord Cromer, who, in his Report for 1901, when the quantity was 250 tons and its value £E. 8,400, wrote: "I have drawn Sir R. Wingate's attention to the large amount of spirits which seem to have been imported"; and again in his Report for 1901, when the quantity was 561 tons and the value £E. 119,734, "Sir Reginald Wingate's attention has been drawn to this subject. The sale of liquor in the Sudan should be carefully watched, and if necessary controlled." It was this increase that caused the questions which have been referred to be asked in the House of Commons shortly before the adjournment in the summer, and Sir Edward Grey promised to call for an explanation from Khartoum or Cairo. It seems pretty certain, however, that the growing trade is mainly due to the large number of Greeks, Levantines, Italians, and others who are now temporary visitors or permanent residents in the Sudan in connection with the dock building, wharf-making, road construction, and other incidents in the commercial development, both on the Nile and on the Red Sea coast, and between the two lines, which was the main inducement to appropriation of the country by Great Britain. These foreign workmen, like the English gunners, travellers for sport and so forth, insist on having imported for them such liquors as they fancy, and may have a right to get them. But this is a different matter from the supply of European spirits to the

natives. So long as the latter are saved from the poisoning that is plentiful in other parts of Africa, the requirements of the Brussels Conference are satisfied, and no one else has much ground for complaining.

In one respect Sir Reginald Wingate has, at the risk of lessening his popularity with the liquor-loving members of the community under him, gone beyond the requirements of the Brussels Conference. Here, as elsewhere, the people not bound by religious scruples are soon to brew their own beers, of diverse tastes and qualities, and less frequently to ferment their own spirits, and with these native manufacturers the Powers assembled at Brussels made no attempt to interfere. The Sirdar, however, evidently with good intent and apparently with beneficial result, has taken a bold course, the working of which will be well worth watching. On 1st July, 1903, he issued an Ordinance "for regulating the manufacture and sale of native liquors." One sweeping clause directs that "no person shall within the Sudan manufacture any spirituous liquor, nor possess or sell any spirituous liquor which have been manufactured in the Sudan under penalty of a fine not exceeding £E. 10 and forfeiture of the apparatus used in the manufacture of the same." Another, dealing with non-spirituous beverages and the parts of the Sudan which have been brought under control, provides that "no person shall, in any town in which this ordinance may for the time being be in force, manufacture for sale, keep open any premises for the consumption of merrys or other native alcohol liquor, except in virtue of a licence issued by the licensing authority"; and the licensing regulations that follow are laid down in subsequent clauses as strict and deterrent as they well could be. The example set by this ordinance is one that might be followed with great advantage in some other British possessions and in the possessions of other European Powers represented at the Brussels Conference now sitting.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

The New York "Sun" says:—

"A controversy which has been going on in Europe, and especially in England, as to the rival merits of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes seems likely to be settled by a report of a disinterested but observant American Consul."

"Though the United States is the greatest cigarette producing nation of the world, there are imported into this country every year more than \$3,000,000 worth of foreign made cigarettes, some Turkish and some Egyptian. Turkey is a large tobacco producing country, yielding 50,000 tons of tobacco every year, and the Turks, it is well known, are a nation smokers. The amount of tobacco raised in Egypt is inconsiderable, and yet Egyptian cigarettes are imported into this country in considerable amounts every year."

"The explanation of the matter, as offered by the American Consul in Athens, is simple. It is seen that the Greek tobacco crop last year was the largest. Greece ever harvested—about 200,000,000 pounds. A brand of Greek tobacco is used for Egyptian cigarettes."

"Why, it is asked, Egyptian? The answer is that Egyptian cigarettes are made by Greeks, because cigarette paper is too expensive in Greece, where it is a Government monopoly. Thus the business has gone over to Egypt. The most famous cigarette makers of Egypt are Greeks."

"A very large business in cigarette making has been established in Alexandria, and it is in the hands of Greeks, who import their tobacco from their own country and in turn ship it to foreign countries, England and the United States being the chief market for Egyptian cigarettes, which are in fact, Greek cigarettes, those bearing the title Turkish being imported from Turkey direct."

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

November.

Wed. 21 Alhambra Theatre. French comedy company in *La Culotte*. 9.
Tour Ehal Music Hall. Every evening. 9.30.
Sat. 24 Mohareen Bey station. Reception on departure of Kheire. 7.30.
Mustapha Range. B. R. C. Practice. 2.30.
Hockey. Ramleh v. Alexandria. 3.30.

CAIRO.

Cairo.
Wed. 21 Abbas Theatre. Mme Jane Hading. 9.
Ebekeli Theatre. French comedy company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Alocazar Parisien. 9.30.
Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Fri. 23 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.

Sun. 25 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.

Mon. 26 Abdess Palace. Khedivial Reception.

Khedivial Opera House. French Opera Company in *William Tell*. 9.15.

Fri. 30 Ghizah. K.S.C. Skyr Meeting.

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer.

BREMEN.
Obtainable from every Respectable Firm
IN CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUDAN.
Otherwise apply to

E. J. FLEURENT,
H. MICALEF, Sole Agent,
11, Rue Midan, Alexandria.

EGYPT'S HOISERY TRADE.

(From the British Chamber of Commerce Journal.)

A branch of Egypt's imports with which we have not so far dealt in the pages of this Journal is the hosiery trade, and we, therefore, propose devoting space this month to a consideration of the same.

The Customs category in which hosiery goods are included reads as follows:—"Hosiery in silk, cotton, wool, or any other textile material. All such articles made either by hand or machinery, and principally those which are intended for purposes of clothing, such as stockings, socks, drawers, underpants, and cotton gloves."

The returns relating to the classification in question for the past four years are as under:

| | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | I.E. | I.E. | I.E. | I.E. |
| Great Britain | 7,220 | 11,636 | 15,181 | 17,338 |
| Germany | 31,643 | 37,287 | 44,825 | 50,881 |
| Austria-Hungary | 28,245 | 19,567 | 22,220 | 17,569 |
| Spain | 1,692 | 857 | 379 | 632 |
| France | 23,620 | 30,787 | 35,988 | 39,945 |
| Italy | 18,318 | 26,140 | 29,306 | 25,540 |
| Switzerland | 1,258 | 781 | 479 | 934 |
| Other Countries | 1,248 | 712 | 1,950 | 1,892 |
| | 113,244 | 127,763 | 150,234 | 154,392 |

A glance at the above table clearly shows that although England increased her small turnover by 240% during the four years, her trade at the end of the period was still nearly 50% below that done by Germany in 1902 whilst the latter country's figures rose from I.E. 31,643 to I.E. 50,881. France has steadily increased her sales since 1902, and although Italy's returns suffered a slight diminution last year, both countries are still a long way ahead of Great Britain.

VESTS.—The bulk of the vests sold in this country come from Saxony and the southern parts of Germany. The price for the cheapest qualities runs about 12 francs (10/-) the dozen o.i.f. Alexandria. Germany also produces a better class article with fancy designs at 30 francs, 32 francs, and even 40 francs the dozen.

We have recently had placed before us some Dutch vests made on the borders of Holland and Germany. The sizes were 34 and 36 inches in width, the length being 26 and 27 inches respectively. When we mention that up to six months ago the goods were sold at from 8 francs (6/-) the dozen o.i.f. Alexandria, it will be readily seen that no wool is employed in their manufacture. Owing to the rise in the price of cotton, the vests are now 10 1/2 francs (8/3) the dozen. She is, however, unable to compete in the lower priced articles.

Speaking generally, England easily claims a superiority in all kinds of woollen hosiery, and she can also more than hold her own in the best class of lace thread and cotton goods. She is, however, unable to compete in the lower priced articles.

The demand for fancy colours and designs in hosiery does not appear to be catered for at home, this trade being mainly done by France. For example, a prominent outfitter here recently showed us a French sock which he had been totally unable to match in England. The article consisted of a coloured ground with embroidery front, and was, of course, ribbed.

Although the seams were badly finished and placed—the main one running exactly down the middle of the foot—the sock was being retailed by a competitor at 4/- the pair.

Cheap drawers for men have recently been sent over from Holland, the dimensions of the goods being 34 and 36 inches in width, and 40 and 41 inches in length. The material used is entirely cotton and the price o.i.f. Alexandria about 9 francs (7/1) a dozen. Five per cent. is allowed to the commission agent and a further 3% to 5% for cash within 30 days.

STOCKINGS.—A very large business in socks and stockings is done by Germany and France. Although the former country also provides a better class sock, the bulk of her trade consists of a low grade article sold at prices which almost defy competition, viz., about 4 to 5 francs (3/2 to 3/1) the dozen.

The above remarks apply to women's stockings, though the material used is rather better than in the case of socks, and the price proportionately higher, say, from 5 to 6 francs (3/1 to 4/9) the dozen. Better qualities run up to 20 francs (16/-) and even 30 francs the dozen.

France does not lay herself out to supply the very cheapest form of socks, her prices varying, say, from 6 to 12 francs the dozen.

The few woollen socks which are used come from England, though for obvious reasons the output for Egypt in this article can never be anything but small.

Black is the principal colour for women's stockings, whilst openwork wear is also much in favour. In socks for men, those having horizontal or vertical stripes are the ones most in demand. Coloured socks also find a market here. One essential feature is that the colours should stand well, and in this respect Germany sets a satisfactory example, even with her cheaper qualities. The sizes are as follows:—Children 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Women 8, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, and 11. The goods are usually packed in boxes each containing half a dozen pairs.

Many travellers—and especially from Germany—come over in connection with the hosiery trade, and to show the volume of business which may be obtained on this side, we may instance the case—which we have on good authority—of a certain German manufacturer who, as the result of a personal trip once a year, usually takes away with him orders for vests and pants to the extent of £E. 5,000.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The reason for Germany's predominance in the trade is undoubtedly to the fact that she caters for the masses, the result being that she produces a low-grade article which is sold at a very cheap price. She is also liberal with her terms, allowing 5% to the agent and 5% for each within 30 days or even longer. On the other hand, it is generally admitted that, excluding the relatively small better class European trade, the English articles are too good for the requirements of Egypt. We must also confess that, in the course of our investigations, we have met the old story of the refusal of home manufacturers to alter their sizes. In this connection, one well known firm stated to us that some time ago they obtained samples of ladies stockings, the sizes and shapes of which, on arrival, were found to be entirely unsuitable for this market. The manufacturers on being asked to make the goods in larger dimensions replied to the effect that they could not alter their standard sizes unless a big line were taken. This was impossible, seeing that the order was merely a trial one.

Speaking generally, England easily claims a superiority in all kinds of woollen hosiery, and she can also more than hold her own in the best class of lace thread and cotton goods. She is, however, unable to compete in the lower priced articles.

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METEOROLOGY OF THE NILE VALLEY.*

The Egyptian Survey Department, constituted some years ago, is adding largely and rapidly to our knowledge of (b) hydrography, geology, and meteorology of the Nile basin. The director-general, Captain Lyons, R.E., has prepared and issued a monograph dealing very fully with the physiography of the Nile basin. In this work, he combines the results of former observers and investigators with the data accumulated during the past ten or twelve years by his department. It is a storehouse of information relating to that most remarkable, and until recent years most mysterious, river.

We propose to give a brief statement, based on the information contained in the monograph, of the more important features of the meteorology of the Nile Valley and their relations to the physiography of the whole area.

The river obtains its supplies from two collecting areas, one the equatorial plateau, (between lat. 5° S. and lat. 5° N., and long. 48° and 35° E.), and the second the Abyssinian mountain and plateau area (between lat. 7° N. and 14° N., and long. 35° and 40° E.).

The former is the larger catchment basin, and includes the Victoria, Albert Edward and Albert Lakes, which serve as reservoirs to store the rainfall of the whole region. The Victoria Lake (equal in area to Scotland) is about 4,000 feet above the sea, and is slightly lower than the mean level of the plateau. The ground rises slightly to the south and east, and rapidly to the west to the elevated peaks of Rawawzi, which are situated between the Albert Edward and Albert Lakes connected by the Samiki River. The catchment area of the Victoria Lake is only of comparatively small extent, not more than twice the area of the lake, the level of which hence varies very slightly with the season. The Victoria Nile, which issues from the north of the lake, is precipitated over flat, marshy ground to the Chiga Lake Swamp, and descends by a series of rapids, and finally by the Morison Fall, to the lower level of the Albert Lake at its northern extremity in lat. 23° N.

The Albert Edward and Albert Lakes, with their tributaries, appear to collect a larger volume of water than the Victoria Lake, Victoria Lake discharges by the Victoria Nile a nearly constant amount, averaging 500 cubic metres per second, and the Albert Lake amounts varying between 500 and 1,100 cubic metres per second.

The discharge of the lake system is carried off northwards from the Albert Lake by the Bahrein Jebel, or Albert Nile, as it is called by Sir William Wilcock. It descends rapidly from a level of 2,400 feet to 1,500 feet at Gondokoro (lat. 3° N.), in a narrow channel with numerous falls and rapids, and thence to Lake No. (lat. 9 1/2 N.) through an extensive and swampy region. It is joined at Lake No. by the Bahrein Ghazil, and about eight miles further downstream by the Sobat. The former drains a large portion of the Sudan, its headwaters being chiefly in the equatorial belt. The Sobat is formed partly by drainage from the same belt and partly from the southern face of the Abyssinian plateau.

Between Lake No and Khartoum, the main stream is now known as the White Nile. The discharge of this river below Lake No varies to a slight extent during the year, and averages only 350 cubic metres per second, and hence considerably less than the supply passing into the river from the Albert Lake. The difference represents the loss by evaporation in the extensive swamp region through which these streams flow. That of the Sobat is only considerable during the rainy season, from April to December, ranging between 380 cubic metres and 1,470 cubic metres per second. The White Nile below the junction of the Sobat (lat. 9 1/2 N.) to Khartoum (lat. 13 1/2 N.) receives no affluent, and flows in a broad valley as a wide stream of moderate velocity. This part of the Nile plays a subordinate but important role with respect to the Nile floods. From May to September the flood water brought down by the Sobat River is impounded or held back in this reach of the Nile, and hence does not contribute to the Lower Nile flood. Captain Lyons states that this action stores up an average of about 150 million cubic metres from the Sobat flood, which is supplied to the Nile in October, November, and December, thus prolonging the period of the Nile flood, and delaying the fall of the Nile to its low water stage. ("Natura")

(To be continued.)

* "The Physiography of the River Nile and its Basin," by Captain H. G. Lyons, R.E., Director-General, Egyptian Survey Department.

WORLD'S LARGEST PLOUGHING MATCH.

At the great ploughing match of the North Kent Agricultural Association, held near Dartford on November 1 last, eight out of the ten first prizes were won with the Howard ploughs, including the two special prizes for the best work done with turnrise balance plough, and for the best work done with an iron plough.

As the service proceeds, the ranks of the congregation kneel, stand, fall prostrate, and press the brow upon the ground with a rhythm so reverential and so dignified that the watcher forgets for a time the torn or tawdry raiment, the grime of the factory, the dust of the streets, and feels that each fresh attitude of devotion is indeed the true posture of prayer. It is as a see, troubled by the breath of some unseen spirit—wave upon wave rising, bending, and finally casting its low in humility and self-sacrifice at the very footstool of the Most High. But all the worshippers are men. "Where are the women?" you ask; "do they not repeat the daily prayers also?" "Verily yes," replies our guide; "they

PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS.

Internal Discontent In Germany.

On the eve of the meeting of the Reichstag General von Podbielski's resignation has been accepted. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture leaves office adorned with the insignia of one of the most illustrious Orders which his Sovereign has to bestow. His retirement will nevertheless be generally regarded as a recognition of the force and authority of public opinion. The late Minister was unpopular with the masses of the German people because of the extreme views upon agricultural protection which he shared with the narrowest and the most conservative of the Prussian Agrarians. His policy has left its mark upon the new treaties of commerce which Germany has been concluding with her neighbours, and at home it is regarded as one of the main causes of the great rise in the cost of meat which is occasioning such widespread discontent in the Fatherland. The sacrifice is, no doubt, expedient, but it will hardly suffice to assuage the general discontent and uneasiness which are said to pervade almost all classes of the German nation. These feelings have their root in causes far wider and deeper than resentment at the conduct of an individual Minister, or even than displeasure at the general conduct of public affairs. They arise not from the mismanagement of those affairs, though with a nation which has its full share of vanity this doubtless has helped to inflame them, but from the great and growing dissatisfaction that the management of the country should remain exclusively confined to the present hands. An influential South German newspaper boldly attributes them to what it calls, with some petulance perhaps, a "crisis of absolutism." The phrase is exaggerated, but that it expresses a truth no observers who have watched the growth of modern Germany, and the development of political thought within her borders, will question. ("Times").

A Plea for Official Recognition.

Sensitive as they are to fluctuations in international prestige, the subjects of William II. are, at present, more nearly concerned with the prolonged negation of their civic rights. They cast their eyes abroad, and see that the peoples of less intellectual and less progressive countries have a definite voice in the management of their domestic affairs. A Frenchman, an Italian, an Austrian, or Hungarian, even a Bulgarian or Servian, can take his part in the making or unmaking of a Ministry. In Germany, if there is a "Chancellor crisis," the electors are but an audience invited to witness a show which is planned and managed behind the scenes. The situation would, perhaps, be considered less intolerable if the only parties concerned were Emperor and Reichstag, King and people. But between the Monarch and his subjects stands the Court caufaille, a clique of flatterers and adventurers, whose business it is to prevent the Ruler from ascertaining the mind and thought of the nation. If we may believe the journals—which are, without distinction of party, practically unanimous—the courtiers are only too successful in the arts of mystification. They play alike on the finer impulses of the Emperor's character and on the less noble traits—on his generosity, his self-reliance, and his vanity. *Nihil est quod credere de se Nod possit cum laudatur dis aqua potestas.* It is hard, indeed, for an absolute Ruler to ignore adulation and set a limit to his own capacity. ("Standard").

Belgium and the Congo.

In the course of his speech at the Guildhall banquet on Friday last, the Marquess of Ripon pointed out that the best solution of the Congo difficulty lay in the annexation by Belgium of the territories of the Free State, which thenceforward would exist only as a Belgian colony. In that event it may be assumed that Belgium's national pride could not for a moment allow her to countenance the perpetuation of the system with which the rule of her Sovereign in Africa is unhappily associated. If she should decide to take this step, and to assume the burden which would thereby be cast upon her, she may well assured that she will be ham-

pered by no interference on the part of this country. Rather than that she may rely on the energetic sympathy of all persons who have recognized that in this course lies the salvation of the Congo natives. If, however, Belgium should not see her way to undertake this duty, then, as Lord Ripon pointed out on Friday, it will be for this country and the other Powers to consider what concerted action may be taken to enforce the provisions of the Berlin Act of 1885. ("Morning Post").

Adverse Legislation and Investments.

The question of safe investments is a very difficult one for men who have no financial experience. In the old days, when Consols were not sufficiently attractive, the professional man and the official with a fixed income had an alternative in mortgages on land, which were thought to be as safe as Consols themselves. But, what with the depreciation of agricultural property and predatory legislation, beginning with Ireland and spreading to the rest of the United Kingdom, the former sense of security has vanished, and it will not be long before testators will forbid their trustees to invest money in land in Great Britain, as they have for years done with regard to Ireland. Under Government which crouches before the Labour Socialist party, even railway Debentures of the highest class are weakened. There is an old-fashioned complaint that people will invest in risky ventures in foreign countries, and yet refuse to take up promising prospects at home. The explanation, in part at least, is that confidence in the political justice of the country is shaken. Land, breweries, and railways are menaced by adverse legislation, and men with money to invest look out for opportunities in lands where the risks are less obvious. ("Telegraph")

British Cotton for British Mills.

Of such great national and imperial importance is the growing of the cotton required for our manufactures within the Empire that no apology is needed for referring again to the work of the British Cotton Growing Association. The second annual report of the society, which is just issued, is partly encouraging and partly disappointing. The initial loss on working has been greatly reduced, and the council state that they have reason to hope it will be still further reduced next year, while in 1908 they expect to show an even account and possibly a profit. Such sanguine expectations might be discounted were it not that excellent results have already been shown; and within a not very large number of years the British Cotton Growing Association, and other allied bodies which may spring up in other parts of the Empire, having the same end in view, might quite possibly be able to grow all the cotton required by British manufacturers. That is, if they receive due measure of support. Patriotism and self-interest alike should induce the Lancashire mill-owners and operatives to take up shares in the Association; but the report before us does not indicate that they are inclined to do much.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the work of the British Cotton Growing Association will be better supported in the future by those whom it was formed to benefit.

(Globe.)

King Haakon's Visit to England.

The first visit to our shores of the first King of modern Norway would in any circumstances have been an interesting and a picture-que event. To find a parallel we must needs go back to the Middle Ages, to the ill-fated Maid of Norway, to the "brave old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens," and the time before the Union of the Crowns, when none of the kingdoms founded by Northmen was as yet a Great Power, and the Norwegian King could boast for a time a rather greater prestige, and even, perhaps, a somewhat higher standard of civilization than their cousins of England and Scotland. These reminiscences, like nothing in aspideness when we remember that modern Norway, in asserting her independence and dissolving the personal union with the Bernadotte dynasty of Sweden, has chosen as her Sovereign a Danish Prince and an English Princess. Perhaps because Norway has been for so long a nation without a separate crown or separate history, and because political interests have touched our own so lightly, it is natural that the sentiment of our common origin and our ancient relationship should hold its place in the imagination of the two peoples. ("Times.")

EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES

A discovery at present unique in Egypt was announced by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price (president), at the general meeting of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, last week. While excavations were going on at Deir-el-Bahari, a shrine containing its goddess was found intact, and the oldest temple at Thebes was unearthed.

When all the rubbish had been cleared away the top of an arch became visible, made of two blocks leaning against each other. A hole having been made underneath, it was found that this arch was the forepart of an arched room or shrine, in which was discovered a natural-sized Hathor cow, cut out of sand-stone and painted, in a perfect state of preservation. This was the great find of the year. It was the first time on record that a shrine containing a god or goddess had been met with intact. A message was at once despatched to Cairo, and soldiers were sent to guard it; but before they arrived Mr. Corrally, who was engaged in the work, sat up all night with the charge to protect her from harm. The cow is of the same type as its modern representative, is painted a reddish-brown, with curious black spots in the form of a four-leaved clover, and on both sides of the neck are papyrus flowers and buds. The shrine in which it was found was built of sandstone blocks, covered with stucco, and elaborately painted and sculptured with pictures of Thothmes and Merit Ra and the cow of Hathor. The whole of this shrine was taken down, and carefully transported, together with the cow, to Cairo, where it has been rebuilt in the Cairo Museum. The neck of the cow bears the cartouches of Amenophis II., the son of Thothmes III. of the Eighteenth Dynasty. It is in high relief, showing that it was contemporary.

Experts declare this to be the finest specimen of Egyptian animal sculpture yet found. In an address (read by Mr. Hall) M. Naville, who has been carrying out these excavations, said Deir-el-Bahari would be a lasting work of the fund of Egypt. It was one of the great attractions, and one of the most striking sights of all the antique remains at Thebes. When they had carried away the two mounds of rubbish on both sides of the ramp, the whole end of the valley at the foot of the majestic cliffs of Deir-el-Bahari would be cleared and open, and the visitor crossing from the river would have before his eyes, not a labyrinth of rubbish mounds, but two temples of remarkable design, dedicated to various gods, and chiefly the goddess who was supposed to dwell in the caves of the mountain, and to go down occasionally to the river—Hathor, mistress of the west. One of these temples, the largest, was built by a mighty queen; its pillar had been re-erected, and its ceilings restored by the fund, so as to protect the sculptures.

Dr. B. P. Grenfell reported finds of literary papyri at Oxyrhynchus far exceeding the discoveries of any previous season. These comprised new odes of Pindar, parts of the lost tragedy of Euripides on Hypsipyle, parts of a new Greek historian, and of a commentary on the second book of Thucydides; the second half of the Symposium, and portions of two manuscripts of the Phaedrus of Plato, of the Panegyrics of Isocrates, and the speech of Demosthenes against Eocotus. These manuscripts all belong to the second or third century.

Coming to the new Gospel fragment, which was found in one of the later mounds of the town, with papyri of the fourth to the sixth century, Dr. Grenfell said it contained a complete account of a dramatic episode. The scene is at Jerusalem, by the Temple, and the fragment begins with the conclusion of a speech of our Lord to His disciples, exhorting them to avoid the example of the Pharisees, and in solemn words warning them of the penalties which await the evil-doer both in this world and in the next. Jesus then takes His disciples with Him inside the Temple to the place of purification, where His presence is challenged by a Pharisee, who reproaches Him for entering the sanctuary without having performed the requisite religious ceremonies of purification. A short dialogue ensues, in which Jesus asks the Pharisee if he is pure, and the Jew answers, recounting the different religious rites for cleansing purposes which he has observed. To this our Lord delivers an eloquent and crushing reply, contrasting outward with inward purity. In stern accents He recalls the foulness of the pools below the Temple hill, and draws a striking contrast between the outward bathing prescribed by Jewish ritual and the inward cleansing which He and His disciples have received in the waters of eternal life.

Controversy, said Dr. Grenfell, would range rather about the framework and the colouring of the vivid picture disclosed by the fragment than about its main subject. The denunciation of the Pharisee was no stronger than that which occurred, for instance, in Matth. xxiii., 25, and Luke xi., 37. The chief difficulty was in connection with the ceremonial observances of Jewish ritual which, according to the Pharisee, were necessary before entering the Temple itself.

Having concluded his address, Dr. Grenfell recited the new ode of Pindar.

Sir John Evans was elected vice-president in the place of Lord Grenfell, and the retiring members of the committee were re-elected. On the motion of Sir J. Evans, seconded by Sir Herbert Thompson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. W. M. Laffan, of New York, for a donation of £1,000 towards the cost of carrying on the excavations at Deir-el-Bahari. The report of the treasurer (Mr. H. A. Gruener), which stated that owing to the restriction of the fund's work to Deir-el-Bahari there was for the first time for many years a balance on the right side, was unanimously adopted.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—with certain necessary limits—a free discussion.

AN OTTOMAN'S REPLY TO
"AL MOAYAD."

To the EDITOR of the "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE." Sir,—As "Al Moayad" has set himself forward to criticise what has been published in the "Egyptian Gazette" by the pen of a high learned man, he can by no means write in any other way.

"Al Moayad" aims at seizing every opportunity to prove to the public (Egyptian nation) that he is worthy of the leadership of the Arabic press. He also desires the natives to consider him the "official" or the "semi-official" paper, which defends them, and interprets their feelings and their inclinations. But it is evidently a difficult position for Sheikh Ali Youssef to fill or even secure, so long as the qualities described by the English writer are inborn with him. And the defect or fault in that is not, really, with Sheikh Ali, but it is with the earth of which he is the plant.

Despite all this, we find that "Al Moayad" is better than many Arabic papers. Its proprietor is, actually, one of those who have had much experience in the changes of the tide of fortunes through the days, that he is apt to exaggerate matters with consideration to circumstances and speak according to the vicissitudes of policy.

It rather appears to me that if Sheikh Ali Youssef have succeeded in his attempts towards inducing the founders of the scheme of the new "Algarida" to take "Al Moayad" instead of the former, which will shortly be issued under the controllership of Ahmed Bey Lutfy, nobody can deny that—his wording in the articles of "Kasr El Doubara" would have surely been of another sort. The articles would have indeed been devoid of many exciting expressions and words, which have more badly impressed on the English than the articles of the English writer have on the Egyptians. Men acquainted with the methods of Arabic composition are sure to understand (realise) the same.

I find that the English writer, against whom "Al Moayad" writes, did not bring in his description of the Egyptian character one tenth of what has and had been compiled and written about the character of this nation.

We are sure of the fact that if we cited what had been said by Ibn-Khaldoun and other educationalists, accompanied by our own opinions, which are the fruit of a long experience, "Al Moayad" will be forced to accede to what has been said by the English writer, like his confrère "Al-Minbar," who did it, a few days ago, with respect to an article written by an Englishman in connection with the scheme of the "National University." "Al Minbar" had, on that occasion, requested his compatriots to show their ability, capacity of undertaking the scheme by action not by words.

But I know perfectly well that the main purpose of "Al-Moayad's" defence that the Egyptians are free from such low traits of character, is to prove their standing and worthiness of representation, as the council of representatives concerns the owner of "Al-Moayad" in a personal point of view.

The only idea, I believe, that can be expressed with regard to the representation in question is what has been written by "Al-Minbar's" correspondent in Constantinople, in his last letter.

His words run: "It is not proper of Europe to confer such a valuable donation on a whole nation, as it is only a few individuals of that nation who are representing the real life of high civilisation." And we can say nothing than to thank "Al Minbar" for his frankness in declaring such useful facts, and we consider it of more benefit than that "moderation" with which "Al-Moayad" every now and then tries to praise himself, so long as such a "moderation" largely depends on the will and inclination of its owner.

To conclude my epistle, I beg the writer of the two articles published in the "Egyptian Gazette" to excuse "Al-Moayad" for his defence in that way, as the latter wished, as I have already said, to defend, and at the same time, to make his defence according to his end.

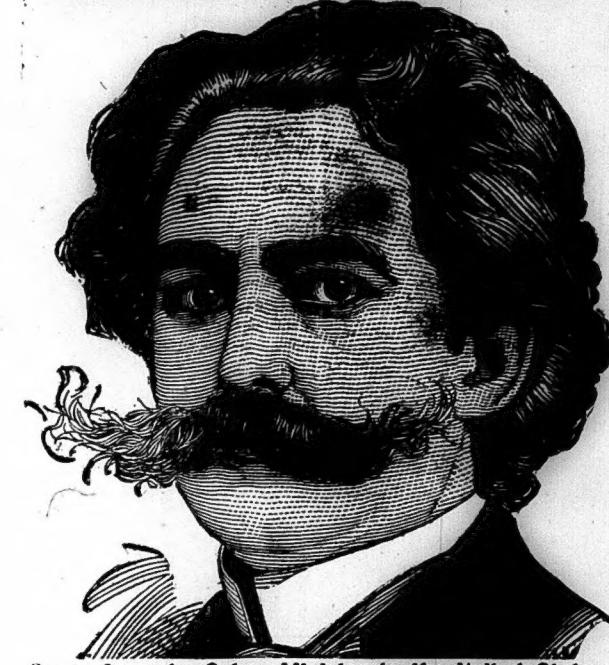
Turning now to "Al Moayad," I advise its owner as well as the other native papers to encourage the members of this nation to "work," and leave aside the controversial words and shouts which will neither reap them fruit nor turn peril out.

And the Egyptians will do much better to ably manage one scheme, and one only, which may indicate conspicuously to the world their capacity and standing, instead of burdening themselves with thousands of schemes and inaugurations of plots towards that end.—OTTOMAN.

Ras-el-Tin, Alexandria, Nov. 13.

UBAN MINISTER TO U. S.

Recommends Pe-ru-na.



Señor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States.

Señor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1899, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at the Esteban Theatre, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement, but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the dead patriot, Martí." In a letter to The Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., written from Washington, D. C., Señor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh." ---Gonzalo De Quesada.

Mr. Will A. Hoffman, Hagerstown, Ill., writes:

"I gladly give my testimonial with the thousands of others who have been cured by the use of Peruna.

"I had catarrh of the head and throat. I took cold easily and was dizzy-headed.

"I was all rundown and hardly able to work at all when I began using Peruna.

"But, now, after using it about six months I am well and strong."

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. B. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Cairo and Alexandria

"AU DE ROUGE"

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(CENTRAL TRAMWAY STATION,) CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,
(PROPRIETOR.)

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

The ready made Ladies Costumes and skirts for which costumes have been waiting are now on sale.

EXCELLENT VALUE AS USUAL.

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Works and Shipping Ports:

CARDIFF AND Post Talbot.
Manufacturers and shippers of "CROWN FUEL" USED BY

Warships and State and Colonial Railways.
Telegraphic Address "CROWN, Cardiff."

SAN STEFANO, Near ALEXANDRIA, Halt No. 2.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, Open all the year round.

Spacious building in 1904 for a first class Hotel with every modern comfort. Magnificent Dining room, Saloons, Smoking room, large Verandas and Garden. Electric light. MODERATE CHARGES. Ten minutes by carriage or Palais tram from Sidi Gaber. Special terms for Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation.

RESTAURANT AND BAR OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS.

McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS

SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP

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IMPROVED COMPOUND ENGINES.
Balance Ploughs.
Turning Cultivators.
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Plates, printing paper and supplies of the best English, French and German brands.
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J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

</div

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

Le marché a fait preuve ce matin encore d'une grande animation, principalement en Nungovich Hotels, Delta Land, Investment Estates, et Crédit Franco-Egyptien. Beaucoup de valeurs sont en hausse.

Les Tramways d'Alexandrie s'étaient à 192 1/2 les Privilégiés et 352 les Dividendes, la Daira à 17 1/16, l'Obligation Crédit Foncier à 336, la Cassa di Sconto à 246 l'ancienne et 241 la nouvelle, l'Anglo-American Nile à 6.

De 18 15/16 les Nungovich Hotels s'avancent à 19 15/16 acheteurs et la Delta Land de 4 17/32 à 4 5/8.

La hausse également l'Urbaine à 6 15/16 7, le Comptoir à 6 31/32 l'action et 63 la part de fondateur, l'Union Foncière à 6 5/8, le Crédit Franco-Egyptien à 5 23/32 et les Egyptian Hotels à 8 3/4.

Les Markets s'avancent à 28 3/28 6 et l'Investment à 1 5/4.

Par contre, la Ramleh Railway réactionne à 7 et la Salt and Soda à 26/3.

Nos lecteurs trouveront dans notre 3e page des renseignements détaillés et inédits concernant la prochaine émission des United Egyptian Lands, Ltd.

Circular H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, 20 Novembre.

Le taux de l'escrime libre à Londres a été réduit hier de 1/8 à 5 7/8, signe évident que la situation monétaire se dégagé. Au Stock Exchange, la Consolidé anglais a encore gagné 1/8 à 87 1/8, ce qui fait une hausse de 1/3 de livre depuis jeudi passé. L'Unifiée est remontée à 102 1/4. La National Bank s'est maintenue à 27 3/8, l'Agricole à 9 7/4 et la Delta Light à 12 1/4. La Daira a avancé de 1/8 à 17 3/8.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a chuté à 788, en hausse de 8 francs depuis jeudi dernier. La Barque d'Athènes est remontée à 146.

Le séisme de ce matin a été, en général, très bon. Marché fermé et très animé sur plusieurs valeurs, entre autres les Egyptian Hotels, les Nungovich, les Delta Land, les Abdy, les Improvements, les Wardan Estate, etc.

Le compartiment des Banques a été, relativement, calme. La National est restée à 27 1/4 5/16, l'Agricole à 9 13/16, la Cassa di Sconto à 246 et le Comptoir Financier à 6 7/8-15/16 ; la part de fondateur de ce dernier a atteint 61 62/6 sur la rumeur qu'elle sera subdivisée en dixièmes. La Banque d'Abyssinie a avancé à 5 11/16-3/4.

Le Crédit Foncier s'est inscrit à 785 et la Daira à 17 16/12. L'Enterprise et Developement a fait 12 3/4 et sa part 22 1/2. En bonne tendance, le Wardan Estate a gagné 5/16 à 8 3/8. Les Improvements sont remontés à 7 1/17 1/8. L'Anglo-American Nile a été traité à 6. Les Automobiles ont été mieux tenus à 5 3/4 ; leur part a regagné une livre à 9.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont avancé aux abords de 19 et les Egyptian à 8 5/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont été portés à 4 9/16, les Abdy à 1 9/16-5/8, les Hooker à 1 1/4-5/16, les Glymenopoulos à 1 9/16 et les Markets à 28/3. La part de fondateur Estates a progressé à 16 1/4.

On a traité ce matin les "Aboukir" aux abords de £2. Il s'agit de la nouvelle émission de l'Aboukir Land Co. au capital nominal de £300,000, sur lequel on avait émis jusqu'à présent 16 626 actions ordinaires à £5 et 17,000 parts de fondateur à £5 également. Or, le solde, soit £131,870, va être émis prochainement en autant d'actions à £1, avec 5/8 de prime. Cent mille actions seraient réservées aux porteurs d'actions anciennes et le reste attribué aux porteurs de Londres, d'Alexandrie et du Caire.

Les renseignements publiés dans notre circulaire du 14 du courant sur l'Egyptian Investment and Agency (Abdy) étaient, paraît-il, exacts mais incomplets.

On nous fait observer de source autorisée, qu'en premier lieu, autre correspondant d'Alexandrie n'a pas mentionné l'affaire des "Cotton Ginners" lancée par l'Investment, affaire des plus brillantes contrairement à certaines versions tendancieuses, car elle procure aux "Abdy" un assez rond bénéfice non encore réalisé. En effet, l'Investment a regagné, à la fondation de l'Egyptian Cotton Ginners Co. 20,000 actions au pair (£1) qu'il déténait encore au dernier bilan et auxquelles sont venues s'ajouter (suivant le même bilan) environ 10,000 actions lorsque le prix était de £1 1/2. Or, au prix actuel des Ginners, qui est loin de représenter la valeur réelle du titre, l'Investment a, au bas mot, un bénéfice de plus de £25,000, qui n'était pas encore réalisé lors du dernier bilan.

En second lieu, ce n'est pas 1,200 parts de fondature que l'Investment reçut par la création de la Sidi Salem Estate Co., mais bien près de 800 de plus qui lui reviennent pour sa part dans le Syndicat de garantie. Il s'agit donc, au total, de 2,000 parts qui, au prix de £1 (et les parts de Sociétés similaires valent aujourd'hui bien au-dessus de £20) formeront encore un minimum de £20,000.

Enfin, il importe de noter qu'à ce dernier bilan l'Investment détenait encore 6,000 actions de la Building Land Co. et 550 parts de fondature de cette Société, les premières au prix d'émission, les secondes gratuites. C'est donc une plus-value de £6,000 pour les premières, qui sont encore loin d'avoir atteint leur plein développement, et un bénéfice de £7,000 pour les parts de fondature, qui, par la

récente fusion avec le Trast Glymenopoulos, valent plus de leur prix présent de £30, leur nombre n'ayant pas été augmenté.

Ce sont là des faits que l'on peut contrôler sans peine et non pas des données probantes.

Si, à ce qui précède, on ajoute une année très prospère dans la branche commerciale aussi bien que dans la branche financière, où de nouvelles combinaisons sont à l'étude, ce qui nécessitera certainement l'appel d'une partie du restant du capital nominal, on constatera aisément que, loin d'exagérer, notre correspondant d'Alexandrie a, en quelque sorte mesuré la valeur réelle du titre en lui pronostiquant, à bref délai, un cours minimum supérieur à £2.

Les actionnaires de l'Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co. sont conviés à un assemblée générale pour le 3 Décembre, à 4 h. p.m., au siège social au Caire. Ordre du jour: Rapports du conseil et des coseurs; approbation des comptes; nominations statutaires; mesures à prendre éventuellement en raison de la situation actuelle de la Société.

AVIS

Mr. E. Bentzen, tailleur pour dames, fait savoir à ses clients d'Alexandrie que ses modèles seront visibles vendredi et samedi 23 et 24 courant à l'Hôtel Khédivial. 26900 3 1

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS

November 10.
Campania, Aust. s. Capt. Pesut, Trieste, Giurassevich.

Seti, Brit. s. Capt. Stewart, Liverpool and Malta, Moss & Co.

Elektra, Aust. s. Capt. Mareglia, Constantinople and Port Said, Austrian Lloyd.

November 21.

Kilbourn, Brit. s. Capt. Tempha, Cardiff, Stabiles.

Osmanli, Brit. s. Capt. Moir, Glasgow, Grace & Co.

Prince Abbas, Brit. s. Capt. Findlay, Mersina and Beyrouth, Khédivial Mail.

DEPARTURES.

November 20.
Lefkosa, Greek s. Capt. Eliadias, Cyprus.

Eup. Nicolas, Rus. s. Capt. Bourakoff, Piraeus and Odessa.

Moorish Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Oliver, Manchester.

Ocean Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Kegg, Syria, with part of previous cargo.

Antea, Brit. s. Capt. Winter, Hull.

Dunkeld, Brit. s. Capt. Dobson, Port Soudan

CEREAL MARKET.

ROD EL FARAG.—(Yesterday's Prices.)

Wheat Tagari Baladi Ard. P.T. 1'4 to 115
" Saili " 120 " 122

" Midling " 121 " 126

" Mawani " 141 " 142

Shami " — —

Beans Togari " 126 " 128

Zawati " 132 " 136

Nabati " 140 " 142

Oid " — —

Lentils Togari " 107 " 108

Nekadi " 112 " 114

Zuwati " 125 " 127

Barley Togari " 77 " 78

Zuwati " 82 " 84

Shami " — —

Mariuti " — —

Dura Shami " — —

R-fis " 73 " 76

Heiba Togari " 120 " 122

Zuwati " 130 " 132

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat Ard. 5,000

Beans " 2,000

Lentils " 1,000

Barley Baladi " 1,000

Barley Rafia " 1,500

Helba " 500

ENGLISH LADY, many years experience in teaching, five years head mistress of Kindergarten, certificates Painting, Modelling, Sciences, etc, London, desires daily or hourly engagement as Teacher or Companion. Address, No. 28893, "Egyptian Gazette" offices.

26893 6-3

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Property of an Englishman. Sideboard, wash stand, bedsteads, chamber-stand, toilet-glass, ice chest, stoves, lamps, etc. Particulars from the Ordinary Officer, Kasr el Nil Barracks.

28882 6-4

LOST, STOLEN OR STOLEN.—Dog a poodle, with coat of an unique cream colour. Was seen the 13th instant when he was unshaved and wore a collar without name or number. A Reward will be given to anyone giving information which will lead to his recovery. Apply F.L. 9, Rue Debâne.

28897 3-2

21 novembre 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

COTONS.—Clôture du marché du 20 nov.: Ferme.

DEPRESSES

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Property of an Englishman. Sideboard, wash stand, bedsteads, chamber-stand, toilet-glass, ice chest, stoves, lamps, etc. Particulars from the Ordinary Officer, Kasr el Nil Barracks.

28895 "Egyptian Gazette"

28895 6-2

PARTNER (sleeping) wanted for business in good situation. Splendid concern, earning large profits. Apply, A. Z., 346, Poste Restante, Alexandria.

28895 6-6

PARTRNER, knowledge of English and Arabic (small capital), required by English gentleman; excellent prospect. Highest references. Address "Success," Poste Restante, Cairo.

28902

ST. J. K. is earnestly requested to communicate with G.D.C. 174, the Grove, Hammersmith, London.

28891 6-8

UNE GARDE MALADE cherche une petite chambre meublée ou non meublées dans une famille près Chabab Soliman Pacha. Address, No. 28'03, "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo.

2891

YOUNG MAN seeks situation as Steward experienced in Royal Navy; best references. Apply, A.B., Poste Restante, Cairo.

28878 3-3

WANTED.—Foreman Engineer for Bridge Work. Apply by letter No. 28898, "Egyptian Gazette" offices.

28898 6-1

WANTED, a Clerk knowing English, French and Arabic. Apply No. 28901, "Egyptian Gazette" offices, Cairo.

28901

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,

CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

28-11-90

Resume Mouvement Graines de Coton

depuis le 1er Septembre

19 6 7 1905-6 1901-905

Ardabs Ardabs Ardabs

Recettes 1,416,000 1,103,000 1,104,000

Exports: 850,000 763,000 624,000

Cotton 145,000 32,000 15,000

Sock 516,000 557,000 712,000

Cocon: locale 132,000 120,000 120,000

depot 38,000 12,000 12,000

Imports: 1,416,000 1,103,000 1,104,000

Graines de coton 1,416,000 1,103,000 1,104,000

Graines de coton 1,416,000 1,103,000 1,104,000



ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

EGYPT ROYAL ENGINEER DISTRICT.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

Separate tenders are required for the contracts enumerated below for the performance of such works and repairs, and the supply of such building materials, as may be ordered for War Department buildings and property in the above district from the 1st day of December, 1906, to the 31st March 1909 inclusive, viz:-

No. 1 Contract, Cairo (including Citadel, Mokattam and Abbassia).

No. 2 Contract, Alexandria (including Ramleh, Aboukir and Mex R. de Ranga).

Forms of tender with conditions of contract, schedules of prices, and further information can be obtained on application to the Commanding Royal Engineer, Head Quarter Offices, Cairo, on any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. up to the 25th November, 1906, after which no forms will be issued.

A payment of £2 will be required of each candidate for the Schedule of prices. This sum will be returned on receipt of the Schedule of prices from the unsuccessful candidates.

Candidates tendering are requested to send in testimonials of competency to perform both jobbing repairs and buildings, also the nature and extent of their workshops plant and staff of mechanics.

Tenders must be delivered at the Head Quarter Offices, Cairo, by 12 o'clock noon on the 28th November, 1906, addressed to the "General Officer Commanding" and marked on the outside: "Tender for Artificers' work at Alexandria" or Cairo."

The General Officer Commanding does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A.W. ROPER,
Colonel,
C.R.E. in Egypt.
Cairo, November 15, 1906. 2889-6-3

Egyptian Postal Administration.

(AMENDED NOTICE).

An examination will be held at Cairo Post Office at 9 a.m. on the 29th instant and at Alexandria Post Office, at 9 a.m. on the 4th December next for the purpose of examining candidates for position of clerks and apprentices in those towns.

Candidates for clerkships must have the Secondary Certificate of Education and, if successful, will be employed at L.E. 7 per month.

Candidates for apprenticeships must hold the Primary Certificates of Education and, if successful, will be employed at L.E. 3 per month, rising to L.E. 5 on conclusion of apprenticeship.

Intending applicants must obtain a Ministerial Form No. 167 C.G. from the Government and forward it made out in their own handwriting in Arabic and English or French to the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Alexandria, not later than the 25th inst for Cairo and the 1st December for Alexandria.

The following documents must accompany the applications:

- 1-Birth Certificate.
- 2-Certificate made on stamped paper, value 30 Millimes, to the effect that the candidate is of Egyptian Nationality, and signed by two cadre employés of the Government in receipt of L.E. 10 per mensum or upwards and counter-signed by their Chiefs.
- 3-Certificates of good conduct on stamped paper, value 30 Millimes, signed by two cadre employés as stated above.
- 4-Secondary or Primary Education certificate delivered by the Ministry of Public Instruction within the last three years, or discharge certificate given by any Government Administration in which the candidate was employed in the cadre.

28877-1

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the Public that commencing from Saturday, 1st December, a new halt called Abou-Ghaleb situated at Kilom. 43,900 between Wardan and Katta will be opened for the booking of passengers and goods, and the following trains will stop there to pick up and set down passengers:-

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | No. 71 | No. 73 | No. 97 |
| | 1, 2 and 3 class | a.m. p.m. p.m. | |
| Abou Ghaleb... | { arr. 7. 9 dep. 7.10 | 2.54 6. 9 2.55 6.10 | |
| | No. 96 | No. 70 | No. 72 |
| | 1, 2 and 3 class | a.m. p.m. p.m. | |
| Abou Ghaleb... | { arr. 8.50 dep. 8.51 | 12.15 7.15 12.16 7.16 | G. B. MACALLEY, General Manager. |

Cairo, 13th November, 1906. 28867-2-2

Notice.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Leases for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years.

In fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will Not be regarded as a ground for Increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased for a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907 then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned leasehold sites.

All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will on and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

Khartoum: "Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province.

Cairo: "Office of Sudan Agent (T). Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Government Office) (T).

Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.

El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.

Atbara: Office of Director of Railways.

Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant. Port Said: Office of Dixon Bey, War Office Representative?

London: "Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Suez: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

28828A-30-10-97

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness.

28828A-30-10-97

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

Le public est informé que les jeudi 22 et 29 novembre 1906, à 10 heures du matin, il sera procédé au Palais Municipal, à Alexandrie, à la vente aux enchères publiques des lots ci-après :

Enchères du 22 Novembre 1906 :

| Nos. du Catalogue et de la parcelle | Lot | Superficie | Mise à prix |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| I. | N° 1 | Pics 1368.88 | L.E. 2. 500 |
| | " 2 " | 1461.33 | " 2. 500 |
| | " 3 " | 1456. — | " 2. — |
| | " 4 " | 1528.88 | " 2. — |

Rue séparant les dits lots..... " 1022.23

Pics 6837.31

| Nos. du Catalogue et de la parcelle | Lot | Superficie | Mise à prix |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| VI. | N° 1 | Pics 1112.88 | L.E. 3. — |
| | " 2 " | 1032. — | " 3. — |
| | " 3 " | 1046.23 | " 2. 500 |
| | " 4 " | 1032. — | Réserve. |

Rue séparant les dits lots..... " 802.66

Pics 5125.76

| Nos. du Catalogue et de la parcelle | Lot | Superficie | Mise à prix |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| XIII. | N° 1 | Pics 536.88 | L.E. 5. — |
| | " 2 " | 536.88 | " 4. — |
| | " 3 " | 536.88 | " 5. — |
| | " 4 " | 536.88 | " 4. — |
| | " 5 " | 502.22 | " 3. — |
| | " 6 " | 502.22 | " 4. — |

Rue séparant les dits lots..... " 832. —

Pics 3983.96

| Nos. du Catalogue et de la parcelle | Lot | Superficie | Mise à prix |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| XXXIII. | N° 1 | Pics 1816.88 | " 4. — |
| | " 2 " | 1761.77 | " 3. — |
| | " 3 " | 1706.66 | " 4. — |
| | " 4 " | 1844.44 | " 4. — |
| | " 5 " | 1794.66 | " 3. — |
| | " 6 " | 1738.66 | " 4. — |

Rue séparant les dits lots..... " 10663.07

Pics 10663.07

Le tout sis au Port Est à Alexandrie.

La vente de la parcelle XXVI, mentionnée dans un précédent avis, a été ajournée.

Toute personne désirant concourir aux enchères, pourra se présenter à la Municipalité (Service du Contentieux), tous les jours de 9 heures à midi, les jours fériés exceptés, pour prendre connaissance du Règlement sur les ventes, du tableau des charges et des plans des parcelles à vendre.

Un dépôt de 10 % de la mise à prix devra être versé à la Caisse Municipale, avant l'ouverture des enchères. (*)

Les superficies des rues séparant les lots sont indiquées au présent avis pour le cas d'une application de la disposition prévue au § 2 de l'art. 10 du Règlement du 14 Juin 1905.

L'Administrateur, W.P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 24 Octobre 1906.

(*) N.B.—Les dépôts devront être effectués en numéraire ou contre garantie, ou reconnaissance d'une Banque admise à recevoir des cautions provisoires pour compte de la Municipalité.

Les chèques seront refusés.

Ces dé. ois pourront être versés au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'heure fixée pour l'ouverture des enchères ou bien, en séance même, mais avant la mise en adjudication de chaque lot.

Il sera procédé à la vente en commençant par les lots les plus chers, ce qui permettra aux acheteurs, qui ne seront pas restés adjointaires d'un lot, de poursuivre, s'il le désirent, les enchères d'un autre lot, avec le même cautionnement.

Cependant, ils seront tenus de verser, en séance même, un second cautionnement, s'ils veulent concourir à l'adjudication d'un autre lot, au cas où ils auraient été déclarés adjointaires d'un précédent lot, à moins qu'ils n'aient effectué un dépôt général, avant l'ouverture des enchères.

Les cautionnements seront restitués dès le lendemain de la séance.

28861.3-3

Clean, White Teeth mean sound Teeth fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

It is made for cleaning the Teeth, and does it too, pleasantly, thoroughly, and gently without scratching or injuring the enamel. That is why it is in such constant demand all over the world.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

La Direction Générale des Chemins de fer de l'Etat à l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'une adjudication aura lieu le 30 Novembre 1906 pour la location des parcelles

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For TEBIZONDE, by the S.S. Maraslia, sailed on the 12th November : Various, 30 bales empty bags, 400 bags rice, 25 packages sundries

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Lefkosis, sailed on the 13th November : Various, 650 packages sundries

For ENGLAND, by the S.S. O-kla, sailed on the 14th November : N. E. Tamwao, 2,330 tons cotton seed

For BRINDISI and VENICE, by the S.S. Nilo, sailed on the 15th November : FOR VARIOUS PORTS Various, 184 empty casks

FOR VENICE

R. & O. Lindemann, 460 bales cotton

F. C. Baines & Co., 93 "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 145 "

E. Millison & Co., 20 "

Mohr & Fenderl, 46 "

Schmid & Co., 186 "

J. Planta & Co., 93 "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 "

Mouras Bros., 90 "

G. Petracchi & Co., 32 "

G. Fraeger & Co., 31 "

1,226 bales cotton

For LONDON, by the S.S. Palestrina, sailed on the 15th November :

Barker & Co., 2,330 tons cotton seed

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 1,773 tons cotton seed

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Congo, sailed on the 15th November :

Various, 100 packages sundries

For MESSINA and GENOA, sailed on the 15th November :

J. Planta & Co., 392 bales cotton

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Niger, sailed on the 16th November :

FOR MARSEILLES

Schmid & Co., 124 bales cotton

W. Trapp & Co., 62 "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 "

H. Binderagel, 100 "

Peel & Co., 202 "

G. Riessen, 30 "

E. Mallison & Co., 31 "

F. Andres, 30 "

G. Fraeger & Co., 248 "

Anglo-Eg. Spinning, 15 "

F. C. Baines & Co., 246 "

Mohr & Fenderl, 251 "

J. Planta & Co., 31 "

R. & O. Lindemann, 168 "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 215 "

1,783 bales cotton

Sucreries, 91 cases sugar

Rice Mills, 2,600 bags rice

Various, 11 packages sundries

FOR DONKIRK

J. Planta & Co., 100 bales cotton

F. C. Baines & Co., 30 "

G. Fraeger & Co., 25 "

155 bales cotton

FOR HAVRE

G. Fraeger & Co., 150 ba'es cotton

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Le Caire, le 20 Novembre 1906.

Banques

Agricultural Bank of Egypt £ 9 13 940

Banque d'Athènes Fcs. 145-146

National Bank of Egypt £ 27 1/2 75

Cassa di Sconto Frs. 246

" Nouv. Emis. Frs. 242

Land Bank £ 8 1/2 75

Comptoir Financ. & Comm. £ 6 7/8 61-62

Banque d'Abysinie £ 5 1/2 75

Banque d'Orient Frs. 134

Chemins de Fer

Alex. & Ramleh Railway £ 7

oblig. 5/o/o £ 102

Delta Light Railway £ 12

Lots Turcs obligations Frs. 154

Societes des Eaux

Alexandria Water Company £ 13 1/2

Eaux du Caire part. capital Frs. 123

Eaux de Tantah £ 8 1/2 n.

Societes Foncieres

Daira Sanie Nouvelle £ 17 1/2 160

Credit Foncier Egypte Frs. 785 —

Credit Foncier ob. 3/o/o à Lots Frs. 338 —

Cr. Foncier ob. Nouv. Emis. Frs. 271-272

Cr. Foncier ob. 3 1/2 o/o Frs. 500 —

Soc. Agricole & Ind. 5/o/o Frs. 940 —

Soc. Agricole & Ind. 4/o/o Frs. 515 —

Caisse Hyp. d'Egypte Frs. 555 —

Societe Anonyme du Behers £. 44 —

St. An. du Behers obligat. £. 5 —

Societe Fonciere d'Egypte £. 31 —

Delta Land Company £ 4 1/2

Wardan Estate £ 8 1/2 80 n.

Nile Land £ 17 1/2 16 1/2

Egyptian Estates Limited £ 2 1/2 16 1/2

Union Fonciere £ 6 1/2 23

Anglo-Eg. Land Allotment £. 4 1/2 P.T. 163

Gharbieh Land £. 3 1/2 LE. 2 1/2

Societes Immobilieres

Cie. Immobilier d'Egypte Frs. 382 —

Agricole du Nil Frs. 276 —

Improvements Corporation £ 6 1/2 9

Enterprise and Development LE. 12 1/2 22

Urbanes et Rurales £. 6 1/2 15

Enterprises Im. et Travaux LE. 4 1/2 P.T. 98-99

Societes Industrielles

Anglo-Eg. Spinning £ 0 1/2

Crown Brewery d'Alex. Frs. 216-220

Crown Brewery du Caire Frs. 134-135

Egyptian Cotton Mills £ 7/9 8

Egyptian Salt and Soda £ 26/26/9

Ste des Ciments d'Egypte Frs. 73 —

Sucrieres et Raffinerie Frs. 29 —

Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co. £ 16/ —

Port Said Salt Association £ 16/ —

Nile Cold Storage £ 0 1/2 28/28/3

Egyptian Markets £ 28/28/3

Navigation a Vapeur

Anglo-American Nile £ 6 —

Khedivial Mail S.S. £ 4 1/2 42/9-43

Menzah Canal & Nav. Co. LE. 3 1/2 P.T. 100

Express Nile Steamers Co. LE. 4 — P.T. 100

Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

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Hotels

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Nungovich Hotels | £ 12 11/12 |
| Nungovich Hotels Nouv. | £ 18 11/19 |
| Egyptian Hotels | £ 8 1 1/2 |
| National Hotels | £. 4 1/2 P.T. 72-3 |
| Upper Egypt Hotels | £. 5 1/2 16 |
| Splendid Hotels | £. 4 1/2 |
| Excelsior Hotels | £. 4 1/2 1/2 |
| | 1 1/2 |
| Tramways | Frs. 190 — |
| Tramways du Caire | Frs. 602 — |
| Valeurs diverses | |
| Bourse Khediviale du Caire | £ 154 — |
| Egyptian Investment | £ 1 1/2 1/2 |
| Societe Egyp. d'Irrigation | £ 16 — |
| Corporation of W. Egypt | £ 1 1/2 1/2 |
| New Egyptian Company | £ 33/5-33/6 |
| Land & General Trust | £ 1 1/2 1/2 |
| Egypt. Trust & Investment | £ 1 1/2 |
| Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte | £. 4 1/2 |
| Walker & Meimarakhi | £ 0 1/2 |
| Automobile du Caire | £ 5 1/2 9 |
| Egyptian Constructions | £ 1 1/2 1/2 |

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

| | Shgs. Slgs. |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| CARDIFF | Best quality 25/- @ — |
| NEWPORT | Best quality 24/6 — /— |
| NEWCASTLE | Bothal 19/3 — 19/6 |
| " | Cowpen 19/3 — 19/6 |
| " | Davison 19/3 — 19/6 |
| " | Hastings 19/3 — 19/6 |
| SCOTCH | West Hartley Main 19/ — |
| " | Merry's 18/6 — |
| " | Bairds 18/6 — |
| " | Dunlop 18/6 — |
| " | Best Hamilton Ell 18/6 — |
| " | Micklefield 18/6 — |
| " | Best Lancashire 18/6 — |
| PATENT FUEL | Second Lancashire 18/6 — |
| " | Anchor 25/ — |
| " | Crown 25/ — |
| " | Star 25/ — |
| " | Arrow 25/ — |
| " | Swansea Graigola 25/ — |
| " | Swansea Atlantic 25/ — |
| " | Foundry Coke 40/ — |
| " | Gas Coke 29/ — |

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